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Cholera conditions not improving—Statement of cases and deaths since outbreak.

YOKOHAMA, JAPAN, September 16, 1902.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith abstract of bills of health for the week ended September 13, 1902. There were inspected 3 vessels having a total personnel of 310 crew and 698 passengers; 440 steerage passengers were bathed and 562 pieces of baggage disinfected by formaldehyd.

The official report of contagious diseases and deaths in Yokohama for the week ended September 13 is as follows: Enteric fever, 12 cases, no deaths; diphtheria, 2 cases, no deaths; dysentery, 9 cases, 1 death. No cases of grave quarantinable disease were reported.

Generally speaking, the cholera situation in Japan shows no amelioration. Recently the disease has made its appearance in Hakodate, an important shipping town of the Hok Kaido, a district hitherto free from infection during the present outbreak.

According to official returns up to the 13th instant, the total number of cholera cases reported in the Empire since the outbreak this year is 7,360, of which 3,060 proved fatal. Recently, the number of new cases reported daily shows an average of about 250. Apparently, these statistics do not include suspected cases, which in some localities are more numerous than the real cases and attended by an almost equally great mortality. Reports up to the 9th instant show for Okayama Ken a total since outbreak of 1,898 cases with 1,287 deaths. Reports up to the 10th instant from Kagawa Ken show a total of 1,924 cases. The ports of Nagasaki, Kobe, Moji, and Hakodate are at present infected.

Respectfully,

DUNLOP MOORE,
Assistant Surgeon.

The SURGEON-GENERAL.

MEXICO.

Sanitary conditions and prevalence of yellow fever at Merida.

PROGRESO, MEXICO, September 29, 1902.

SIR: In obedience to Bureau order, dated September 10, 1902, authorizing me to visit Merida for the purpose of securing accurate information regarding the sanitary condition of the city and prevalence of yellow fever, I have the honor to submit the following report:

September 26, 1902, I visited Merida, and found the city in a very bad sanitary condition. There is no sewerage system, and the narrow streets are either filled with mud and water or limestone dust. The soil is nonabsorbent, and water is gotten rid of only by evaporation.

I was informed that a contract had been signed and work is soon to be started for putting the streets in a better sanitary condition by paving them.

All cases of yellow fever have to be reported to the registro civil, under penalty of a fine; they are removed to the lazaretto which is situated on the outskirts of the city.

During the week ended September 26, 1902, there were reported in the office of the registro civil 7 cases of yellow fever, with 5 deaths. Twenty-eight deaths from other causes were as follows: Tuberculosis, 3; dysentery, 5; alcoholism, 2; typhoid fever, 18. Total deaths from all causes, 35.

The officially estimated population is 60,000. It is interesting to